# The New-York Times.

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## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Arrival of the Bremen with Advices to Feb. 17.

### The American Question in the British Parliament.

### DAMAGE DONE BY THE ALABAMA.

### Earl Russell Denies the Responsibility of the English Government.

### PROGRESS OF THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

### A Speech from the Emperor of Austria.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The steamship *Bremen*, on Feb. 17 from Southampton, arrived here yesterday morning, with three days' later news from Europe.

The *City of New-York* arrived out Tuesday, Feb. 16.
The *City of Limerick* arrived Feb. 16.
The *Germania* passed Cowes at 7 A. M., Feb. 17.

### ENGLAND.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE RAMS NOT DETAINED UNDER THREATS.

In the House of Lords on Feb. 15, Earl RUSSELL asked the noble Earl (the Earl of Derby) put some questions to the other evening to which I was not at the time able to give an answer. He referred to several dispatches and notes of Mr. ADAMS and expressed a wish to know how far the conduct of Her Majesty's Government had been influenced by those communications. I have since been looking in the dates, and so far from the conduct of Her Majesty's Government being influenced by the notes of Mr. ADAMS of the 6th or 8th September, which did not reach me until a day or two later, I find that on the 3d of September the decision was taken to detain and prevent the departure of the iron-clads from Birkenhead. On that day Mr. LAYARD wrote to the Treasury desiring that they should be stopped. On referring to private letters of my own I find that I wrote from Scotland to Lord PALMERSTON on the 3d of September:

'The conduct of the gentlemen who have contracted for the iron-clads in Birkenhead is so very suspicious that I have thought it necessary to direct that they should be detained.'

And on the 4th of September I wrote to the noble Lord:

'The wording matter, however, is that of the iron-clad rams. I have desired that they should not be allowed to leave the port of Liverpool.'

It is therefore impossible that the course then pursued could be influenced by letters written by Mr. ADAMS on the 4th and subsequent days. With regard to the language used in the correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and myself with respect to these vessels, I do not mean to say that if the language had been more temperate I should at all have deviated from the course which I took as soon as I had come to the conviction that the ironclads were intended for the Confederates. It appeared to be my duty to take steps to detain them until we could obtain full evidence of their destination. I am quite of the opinion of Mr. CANNING, that whatever we do we ought not to assist Ioss a war, and I thought it my duty to detain the iron-clads, believing that they were intended to depart from this country for the purpose of carrying on war against the United States. The noble Lord went much into the question as to what it was my duty to represent to the United States Government; and although he has not directly charged me, he has insinuated that I failed to notice Mr. ADAMS' language. In answer to that, I beg leave to read from the papers presented to Congress, which will show the tone of the correspondence."

Earl RUSSELL then read extracts from his dispatch dated Sept. 16, and from Mr. ADAMS' reply dated Sept. 29, 1863, as published in the diplomatic correspondence, and said:

"I will not quote any more, but there was afterward a dispatch to Mr. STUART expressing a hope that the relations of the two Governments might be carried on with good will on both sides without any misinterpretation of each other's intentions. 'I consider, therefore, that if there had been any intimation of a threat that threat was entirely withdrawn.—(hear, hear)—and that the assurance given to us by the Government of the United States were that they wished to maintain the most friendly relations." (Hear, hear.)

Earl DERBY again took the floor, and after a few remarks in reply to Earl RUSSELL, said:

"There is another question which I would like to ask. Has the noble Earl asked the Government of the United States for any explanation to the extraordinary fact that that dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS which was never submitted to the noble Earl, was laid before Congress as having been presented, the American people being thus led to believe that it had been presented and received by the noble Earl, and that it exercised considerable influence over our Government in their determination. My noble friend will see this correspondence, he cannot but have asked for some explanation of the fact that a dispatch never delivered was actually produced before Congress as a part of a diplomatic correspondence." (Hear, hear.)

Earl RUSSELL—Having heard the noble Earl say that the dispatches laid before Congress were contained in a bulky volume, I concluded, perhaps somewhat too hastily, that he had read it. If he did not, of course what I said entirely falls to the ground, and must be withdrawn. (Hear, hear.) As to the last question of the noble Earl, I think it more affects the conduct of the United States Government toward their own people than their conduct toward us. It is the habit—and the wise habit, I think—of Mr. ADAMS to weigh over the dispatches which he receives, and when they contain complaints to consider how he can most effectually urge these complaints, and to endeavor to perform his duty in the most conciliatory spirit possible. (Hear, hear.) I can only say that Mr. ADAMS has pursued that course from the first. *Almost the first time I saw him he told me that he had several dispatches couched in strong terms, but he did not think it discreet to read them to me, and he then went on to describe in his own language what the complaints of his Government were.* I think the conduct of Mr. ADAMS calculated to maintain friendly relations between the two Governments. *I certainly, at present, don't see the necessity for asking Lord Lyons to call Mr. Seward's attention to the presentation of this dispatch in Congress.* No doubt, a certain effect may be produced by the publication of that dispatch, especially when it is discovered that it never was presented.

The Earl of DERBY—I never threw out the slightest imputation against Mr. ADAMS; on the contrary, I said that he had throughout exercised a wise discretion, and shown himself the friend of the two countries. The noble Earl surprised me by saying that Mr. ADAMS had communicated to him the substance of this dispatch.

Earl RUSSELL—No; what I said was, that it was Mr. ADAMS' habit, when there was any substantial grievance to complain of, to communicate to me his views of the dispatch. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of DERBY—The noble Earl has not told us how it happened that having come to the decision on the 3d to stop the steam rams, he wrote on the 4th to say that the matter was under due consideration.

Earl RUSSELL—The matter was still under correspondence at the time. Mr. LAYARD had written a letter to the Treasury, and the matter was under consideration still in the Treasury, and we had to wait for their answer. I being in Scotland at the time, my letter, I suppose, would not reach Mr. ADAMS until a day or two after. When the matter was under consideration between the two departments, we did not think it necessary to tell the parties that it was determined.

THE CRUISER AT LIVERPOOL.

In the House of Commons on the same day, Mr. GREGORY asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, having reference to a rumor prevalent at Liverpool, and he did so for the sake of those who believed that rumor, not on his own account, for he entirely disbelieved it. The rumor was that vessels, or a vessel, of superior strength and speed, were being fitted out at Liverpool, or some other English port, with the intention of pursuing and capturing the *Alabama*, inasmuch as the Federals were unable to do it themselves. He wished to know whether any information on that head had reached the honorable gentleman, and whether he would apply the same vigilance toward to the prevention of acts of hostility toward a friendly nation to which we had granted belligerent rights as he had shown in dealing with vessels suspected of being fitted out with designs hostile to the Federal States.

Mr. LAYARD, in answer to the first question, said the only information he possessed was derived from the newspapers, and one of these suggested that the whole paragraph might be a silly contrivance on the part of the Confederates. If so, his honorable friend would know more about it than the Government. [A laugh.] The law, of course, would be applied impartially to either side.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTILLERY.

Mr. W. EWART asked the Under Secretary of State for War whether any British officers had been sent to study and report upon the recent applications of, and improvements in, artillery adopted in the war in the United States and in Denmark.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON stated that since the commencement of the war with the United States the War Office had received from Lord LYONS frequent reports as to the progress of science applied to artillery, of all experiments, and of all new guns manufactured by the Government of the United States. Within a short time, however, it had been found that Lord LYONS was not able to supply that department with such correct detailed information as appeared to be necessary, and three officers were sent out for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the War Office, in the fullest manner possible, all the improvements and alterations which had taken place in artillery science in the United States. In September, 1862, a commission, of which Sir J. MITCHEL was the President, visited Denmark, and reported upon the state of its defences, and of the artillery in its possession. It had not been thought necessary to send any commissioners since the breaking out of the present war, either to the Danish, the Prussian or other armies.

COMPENSATION.

In the House of Commons, Monday, Feb. 15, Mr. PEACOCK gave notice that on the 26th he should call attention to the demand for compensation made by the United States, in consequence of the seizure of their vessels by Confederate cruisers.

CLAIMS BY BRITISH SUBJECTS—DAMAGE DONE BY THE ALABAMA.

In the House of Lords, on Feb. 16, Lord CARNARVON moved for a return of claims by British subjects upon the United States Government since the secession of the Southern States. He also asked for further information as to claims made by the United States' Government on the Government of Great Britain for damages to American ships by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers. He repeated the details of several cases in which English vessels had been captured, especially that of Mr. ADAMS, and the circumstances under which the chief mate of that ship was killed by the Federal Lieutenant in command of the party by which she was boarded. *If the incident had been correctly described, a most barbarous murder had been committed.* He read passages from the correspondence of Mr. ADAMS referring to the capture by the *Alabama*, and censured an admission made by Lord RUSSELL that he should be ready to enter into a calm consideration of the facts and principles involved in similar cases. The Federal Government Lord CARNARVON contended, would take only one view of these captures. He calculated the amount of claims likely to be made on the English Government under this head at £3,000,000. Unfortunately, the Federal Government had set that itself before our Government as a precedent. There was, if disposed, it would hardly be able to resist the feeling it had excited. To hold out vain and visionary hopes in reference to this question was useless, and he impressed on the noble Lord the necessity of settling it as soon as possible.

During the delivery of this speech the following passage transpired. Lord CARNARVON said:

It appeared to me that from the first the noble Earl had distinctly declined all responsibility connected with the building of the *Alabama*, and with the depredations which she was supposed to have committed. Nothing can be plainer and more complete in every way than the noble Earl's language; but after all this the noble Earl ends by accepting the proposal for an arbitration.

Earl RUSSELL—No.

The Earl of CARNARVON—At a future period?

Earl RUSSELL (emphatically)—No.

The Earl of CARNARVON.—The noble Earl says "no," but, on reading the dispatch from which I have just quoted, can any one come to any other conclusion than that the noble Earl did accede to the proposal for arbitration at a future period? Mr. ADAMS asks for arbitration, and the noble Earl says:—

"With this declaration, Her Majesty's Government may well be content to await the time when a calm and candid examination of the facts and principles involved in the case of the *Alabama* may, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, usefully be undertaken."

Earl RUSSELL—The noble Earl seems to suppose that I shall have no difficulty in granting the first part of his motion, relating to the returns of vessels. Now, so far as Her Majesty's Government are concerned, there will be very little difficulty in giving any information that is asked for as to representations which have taken place on the part of the Government; but when I consider the public utility to be served by this motion, I cannot encourage the noble Lord to press it. The fact is, that these dispatches upon cases arising from time to time, and almost from day to day, become formidable in point of extent. I saw in the Foreign Office to-day a volume, not indeed a very thick one, but one of several folio volumes, many of them exceedingly thick, which are said to contain about half of the returns which the noble Earl moves for. Now, I ask, what would be the advantage of producing—what would be the advantage of printing for this House, such a voluminous return of cases that have arisen between this country and the United States? I am quite sure that my noble friend would handle think of pressing a motion of such a character. And if there is no advantage in it, there may be some disadvantage; because I hereafter there were to be any commission on these claims, the American Government would probably take the evidence which had been laid before Parliament as complete with respect to them. They would say, "There is your case. It has been laid before the Foreign Office; it has been presented to Parliament and printed, and it is impossible to go beyond it." If, therefore, these cases were printed, and a commission on claims were hereafter appointed, persons who had claims, and who were prepared to produce further evidence in support of them, might be precluded from the full benefit of that evidence. I cannot, therefore, think that there would be any advantage in producing this voluminous mass of papers. The noble Lord seemed to think that our case was easily extinct. (The Earl of CARNARVON dissented.) I took down the noble Earl's words, and he certainly said that our commerce on the Southern coast of America was on the verge of extinction. Now, to what do these words apply? It is known that this trade of blockade-running has been a most profitable trade, that great fortunes have been made by many persons in carrying it on, and that Nassau and some other places have swarmed with vessels which had never previously been seen in those ports. That a great number of vessels have been stopped by the American cruisers, I readily admit. The noble Earl says that the Judges of the Prize Courts in the United States have given decisions, some of which are not based upon principles of international law. Now, I say here what I have frequently had occasion to say before, *that we are bound in the first instance to accept those decisions, and I think the complaints which have been made have often arise, and naturally arise from ignorance of the principles of international law, as laid down by Lord Stowell and other great jurists in this country.* It has been many times complained of that a vessel bound from this country to Nassau should be captured on her voyage while upon the high seas, and should be sent for adjudication before an American Prize Court. Evidently the persons who make that complaint think it quite sufficient if the nominal destination was Nassau, and do not take into consideration the circumstance that if Nassau was not the ultimate destination, but it was merely meant that the vessel should touch at Nassau, and then, without transshipment, carry her cargo into the blockaded port, *that vessel, according to the principles laid down by Lord Stowell, would be liable to capture.* But it is natural that this should be forgotten when for so many years these belligerent rights have been in abeyance, and the result is that many of the persons who have employed their capital in the manner are severe sufferers. With regard to the *Sanon*, we were advised that that vessel was taken not in British, but in foreign waters. The noble Earl says that the law officers of the Crown must have been completely wrong, because it was quite sufficient if the Governor of the Cape had declared the island of Anaza Pequena to be a British possession. Now, I do not think that we should be guided by such a declaration in an analogous case. Suppose that on the coast of Africa a slaver was taken by one of our cruisers near an island, it would not be sufficient to prevent the capture by the statement that the Governor of the neighboring French or Portuguese settlement had declared that island to belong to France or Portugal. We should say at once—"Have the French and Portuguese Governments confirmed that declaration?" and if they had not we should hesitate to acknowledge that the island belonged to either country. The argument which we should use ourselves we ought to accept from another nation; and nothing, therefore, on the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. *I did not assert that this vessel had been wrongfully captured. What was affirmed by the American captors was that the Sanon had received from the Alabama and the Tuscaloosa part of the spoil which they had taken from American vessels.* The noble Earl refers to what appears to me, if the information we have received be accurate, to be the wanton and barbarous murder of the mate of the *Sanon*. All that we could ask in such a case was that the person accused of that crime should be tried and *should be brought as soon as possible before a tribunal in which the charge could be fairly examined into. That, accordingly, is the demand which we made.* The noble Earl says it was no satisfaction that the Captain of the *Vanderbilt* expressed his regret. But I do not know what more he could do. He did not order that the mate of the *Sanon* should be killed. He had no concern in the murder, but when he heard of the occurrence, he expressed his regret. He could not immediately order a trial and have the man convicted and executed.

The Earl of CARNARVON—Did the Captain order the man under arrest? [Hear, hear.]

Earl RUSSELL—That is a point upon which we have no information. [Opposition cheers.] But certainly I do not think it an injury that the Captain expressed his regret at the occurrence. I believe it is stated in the newspapers that the man was afterwards put under arrest; but that is only a newspaper report. With regard to the *Tuscaloosa*, that vessel was captured by and was a prize to the *Alabama*. The law officers gave it as their opinion that she should have been detained, and orders were sent out in conformity with their opinion. She has now been detained, and it will be for the noble Earl to show that the law officers were wrong in that opinion, and that upon grounds of public law known to himself Her Majesty's Government should have taken another course. I now come to the noble Earl's statement with regard to the *Alabama*, and I cannot say how much I feel indebted to him for enabling me to clear up a misconception which, as it has affected his mind, may also have affected others in the same way. *My Lords, Her Majesty's Government have always maintained that they were in no way responsible for the hostilities against the merchant ships of the United States committed by the Alabama.* [Hear, hear.] *We have maintained that position from the beginning; we shall maintain it to the end.* The noble Earl seems to suppose that in a letter of mine of the 26th of October, I admitted that these questions would afterward be referred to a commission. My Lords, I admitted nothing of the kind. (Hear, hear.) I stated then, as I have always stated, that Her Majesty's Government was not responsible for the acts of the *Alabama*. The United States Minister may have in view some kind of commission or arbitration; *but Her Majesty's Government have never consented, and never would consent, to a commission or arbitration.* [Hear, hear.] *According to all the principles of international law, Her Majesty's Government are in no way responsible for the doings of the vessel referred to.* There has been a question of a commission, but we have always thought that a commission would be of no use, because the United States Government would be sure to press upon that the case of the *Alabama* should be referred to the commission, and *it is quite impossible that we could consent to that.* Therefore we have never proposed what under ordinary circumstances would be a proper course—we have never proposed a commission to consider the respective claims of the subjects of each country, and which the United States Government stated they were ready to agree to, because we knew that it would be proposed to include the case of the *Alabama*, which we were determined not to consent to. [Hear, hear.] I say, therefore, the Government may well await the time when a calm consideration of the principles involved in the case of the *Alabama* can be given. Every one is aware that for a long time there has been great excitement in America upon the subject of the *Alabama*; that she has been called a British pirate, and the American nation has been roused to anger against this country for the doings of the *Alabama*. Under these circumstances the United States Government say they do not wish to press that question further now, *it is fair to believe that a time may come when the United States Government, considering all the precedents laid down by their own Judges as well as by British Judges, will be satisfied that they have no claim against this country on account of the Alabama.* My expression was not intended to convey the notion that the British Government would change their minds, but that the United States Government would change theirs when the excitement of the moment had passed away. Therefore I go on to say:

"The British Government must decline to be responsible for the acts of parties who fit out a seeming merchant ship, send her to a port or to waters far from the jurisdiction of British courts, and there commission, equip, and man her as a vessel-of-war." And I further say that if "an admitted principle was thus made liable to meet a particular case, the trade of shipbuilding in this country would be seriously embarrassed." The noble Earl is a manufacturer, countable to me, for it never, from the time I wrote that letter until now, occurred to me that such a meaning could be applied to it, and that it could be understood as admitting a future examination of this case—the noble Earl says it is desirable that these cases should not be kept open, but that they should be settled at once. I do not agree with him. I agree in any amicable way in which they can be settled. The American Government says: "We have a clear and undoubted case for reparation on account of the *Alabama*." We say: "We have a clear and undoubted case for refusing reparation in the case of the *Alabama*." Who is to be the arbitrator unless we resort to that method of arbitration which the noble Earl thinks I agree to? *In no way can this question be settled unless the United States should push us to the verge of war for the purpose of getting this question settled.* The United States Government say, "We have a good case, but we are ready to keep it in abeyance, and to continue on terms of amity and friendly relations with Great Britain if Great Britain will consent to do so." We say, "We will not agree to anything of the sort." Why do you not push your case upon us? Why not push your claims to the utmost extremity?" That is the case of the noble Earl. He says it is desirable to have these questions settled, and not to have them hanging over us. It is desirable, indeed; but how is it to be done while the positions of the two countries are so entirely opposed? I have had the good fortune, in some cases, to put an end to matters which had long been causes of dispute between this country and the United States. For many years there was a dispute pending upon the question of the Mosquito Shore and of the Bay Island. The President of the United States said at the time, "If this be the only question of difference"—as I believe it was under the accession occurred—"if this be the only question of difference now between the Government of Great Britain, let us endeavor to settle it." I, for my part, was quite ready to make concessions for what might be considered fair claims on the part of the British Government, in order to settle the dispute, and happily I was enabled to make a treaty which put an end to that dispute. There was another question which arose since the Ashburton Treaty, and which remained for some years, respecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and that dispute it was agreed to refer to arbitration, and a convention has been made for that purpose. So I am by no means indisposed to settle these questions, which, as the noble Earl truly says, ought to be settled if they can be settled. There is also the question of the Island of San Juan, including Vancouver's Island, and in that question also I proposed an arbitration, which proposal has been for some time under the consideration of the United States Government. That Government thought the Senate could not agree to arbitration, but I trust there will be an agreement upon that question also. I think it would be much better that the question relating to the Island of San Juan should be decided by an arbitrator than that it should remain a cause of dispute between the two countries. Referring again to the *Alabama*, the noble Earl seems to be much shocked because I said that case was a scandal, and in some degree a reproach upon British law. I say that here, as I said it in that dispatch. (Hear, hear.) I do consider that having passed a law to prevent the enlistment of Her Majesty's subjects in the service of a foreign Power, to prevent the fitting out or equipping, within Her Majesty's dominions, of vessels for warlike purposes without Her Majesty's sanction. *I say that, having passed such a law in the year 1819, it is a scandal and a reproach that one of the belligerents in this American contest has been enabled, at the order of the Confederate Government, to fit out a vessel at Liverpool in such a way that she was capable of being made a vessel of war: that, after going to another port in Her Majesty's dominions to ship a portion of her crew, she proceeded to a port in neutral territory, and there completed her crew and equipment as a vessel of war, so that she has since been able to capture and destroy innocent merchant-vessels belonging to the other belligerent.* [Hear.] *Having been thus equipped by an evasion of the law, I say it is a scandal to our law that we should not be able to prevent such belligerent operations.* [Hear, hear.] I venture to say so much, because at the Foreign Office I feel this to be very inconvenient. If you choose to say, as you might have said in former times, "Let vessels be fitted out and sold; let a vessel go to Charleston and there be sold to any agent of the Confederate Government." I could understand such a state of things. But if we have a law to prevent the fitting out of warlike vessels without the license of Her Majesty, I say in the case of the *Alabama* it is a scandal and a reproach. A very learned Judge has said that we might drive, not a hundred and six, but a whole fleet of ships, through that act of Parliament. If that be a correct description of our law, then *I say we ought to have the law made more clear and intelligible.* This law was said to be passed to secure the peace and welfare of this nation, and I trust it may be found in the end sufficient for the purpose. I say, however, that while the law remains in its present state its purpose is obviously defeated, and its enactments made of no effect by British subjects who defy the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. To these observations I will only add that if the noble Earl wishes for any other paper relating to the *Alabama*—there is only one—I should be willing to give it, but as to the folio volume of papers to which I have before referred, I hope the noble Earl will not press for their production.

Lord CARNARVON did not press the whole return he had moved for, but asked for the papers connected with the most important of the English cases—that of the *Sanon*.

After a short conversation, the return thus amended was agreed to; and

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

In the House, on Feb. 15, Lord CAMPBELL called the attention of the House to the treaties and conventions in which the possession of Schleswig had been guaranteed to Denmark by Great Britain. He contended that as the guarantees had never been forfeited by any act of wrong done by Denmark, they were still binding on England.

Lord RUSSELL did not wish to continue a discussion on this subject. The most recent declarations of Prussia and Austria proved that those Powers did not contemplate a dismemberment of Denmark. He declined to state a positive opinion as to the guarantees and thought every means should be used to obtain a pacific settlement of the disputes, rather than resort to anything in the nature of a threat.

### CONTINENTAL NEWS.

#### THE WAR IN DENMARK.

PROGRESS OF THE STRUGGLE.

A telegram from Sonderburg of Feb. 12, says: "All is quiet at the outposts. At Tonning, Tondern, and other places unoccupied by the Germans, the revolutionary party rose against the Danish Government and expelled its officials. At Rokenforde the Prussians have allowed the proclamation of the Prince of Augustenburg."

The *Fredericksted* of Feb. 12, says:

"The enemy has halted near Flensburg, and has not continued its advance. Loyal Schleswigers are still expelled by the people, partly from the concurrence of the Prussians. The German reports of the engagements near Oversee and Bilskow entirely misrepresent the facts. The Danes had only two regiments reduced in strength, amounting in all to 2,000. No fighting took place in the streets of Flensburg.

We (*Fredericksted*) state on good authority, that the rumors of an armistice and of opening of negotiations are untrue. It is said to have been resolved at a sitting of the Privy Council to devote the whole strength of the nation to the recovery of Schleswig. The enemy is in Hadersleben.

The Berlin *Nous Prussienne Zeitung* says: "The expectation we expressed that the proposition of England, France, Russia and Sweden for an armistice, leaving Alsen to the Danes, would not find acceptance here, is confirmed."

A telegram from Flensburg, of Feb. 13, says:—"Duke FREDERICK has been proclaimed at Tondern, and the Danish officials have been expelled. Small outpost skirmishes have taken place. The Danes have dismissed 100 Frieslanders from their army, and it is said that they will also send away the Schleswig-Holsteiners. The Danish army is reported to be greatly exhausted and suffering. Chief of Police at Flensburg has been replaced by a Prussian official. Large numbers of troops continue to pass through the town. Prussian pontoons have also been sent forward. The Austrians are now being held more in reserve."

The Dresdener *Journal*, of Feb. 13, says: "A telegram from Altona of Feb. 14 states upon good authority that an order to suspend the occupation of several Holstein towns by the Prussians was forwarded from Berlin, but arrived too late to be of use. The Second Prussian Battalion, which moved into the town, will probably march further. Three battalions of Prussians are still at Hamburg."

*Le France* says: "Prussians assert that an assault upon Duppel would cost too great a sacrifice of life. Measures are therefore being placed in position to shell the Danes from their intrenchments."

The *Patrie* states that Austria was willing to accept the armistice upon condition of the Danes evacuating Duppel and Alsen. Prussia refused plainly and categorically.

A telegram from Stettin, of Feb. 13, says: "Advices received here from the Prussian Consulate-General in Copenhagen state that, by order of the Foreign Minister, the ships upon which embargo has been laid shall be considered free for six weeks, calculated from the 1st. Prussian light cavalry have been dispatched along the Pomeranian coasts to watch the seaboard and give notice of hostile approach. The signal lights in the light-houses have been extinguished to mislead the Danish ships. One light only known to the natives of the country, is still kept up."

A dispatch from Hamburg, of Feb. 13, says: "The loss in fact, breaking up. Advices from Holstein state that the Prussians occupied Friedrickskort on Feb. 12, at the entrance to Kiel Bay. Two Prussian battalions will move into Kiel on the 15th."

A dispatch from Flensburg, of Feb. 15, says: "The Danish gunboat *Rusby* has fired upon an unfinished Prussian land battery. Six 18-pounders were, however, placed in position and fired into the *Rusby*, which ultimately withdrew."

The Duke Augustenburg has been proclaimed at Apenrade. An Austrian pontoon bridge, the Prussian guard and a hussar regiment passed through Flensburg, on the 15th, on the direct road to Duppel. A Prussian battery of heavy artillery has gone to Glueckeburg, and is probably destined for Holnes, from which place the harbor of Flensburg and the intrenchments of Duppel can be bombarded.

A proclamation of the Federal Commissioners was published at Altona Feb. 12.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

In the Vienna Reichsrath on Feb. 13, a debate took place on the credit demanded by the Government to cover the Federal execution expenses. Cardinal RAUSCHER and Count HARTIG advocated the maintenance of the London Protocol. Count RECHBERG asserted that the credit already granted would suffice, as nothing more was to be apprehended in Schleswig from the enemy. The Lower House at its last sitting consented that 40,000,000 florins should be provided by loan toward the expenses of 1864.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The session was closed on the 15th by the Emperor in person. He said:

I have neglected nothing in order to maintain peace. The mission of Austria is to be strong against any attack but to raise the voice of peace in the Council of Nations. Our friendly relations with the Great Powers of Europe promise the completest attainment of this object. The trials which for years threatened many of our frontiers between Germany and Denmark has resulted in war, notwithstanding the endeavors of my Government to exercise a conciliatory influence.

In conformity with the vote of the Federal Diet, I have, as a German Prince, taken part in the Federal execution, and in concert with the King of Prussia, the Duchy of Schleswig has been occupied as a pledge. I confidently hope that the results achieved will secure a happy future to countries the rights of which have long been violated, and will not endanger the peace of Europe in a more extended sphere. Austria has shown that in her rejuvenated form she preserves her good old spirit, and that the inheritance of her strength and glory abides with her on the new path of liberty which she has entered.

THE FEDERAL DIET.

At the sitting of the Diet on Feb. 13, the Oldenburg representative brought in a motion referring to the march of Prussian troops through Lubeck, in spite of the protest of the authorities. The motion will be debated at the next sitting. Protests were handed in by various members against the occupation of Altona by the Prussians.

The Saxon representative complained that the measures adopted were in direct contradiction to the express promises of Austria and Prussia. He moved that these promises should be fulfilled, the authority of the Confederation be secured, and that the Austrian and Prussian reserves which had left the Army of Execution, should be replaced by the Federal troops.

The Austrian and Prussian representatives declared that the promises made should in no way be infringed by the Prussian occupation. The explanations of Austria and Prussia upon the subject, the protests referring thereto, and a motion of Saxony on the matter were referred to the united committees upon the affairs of Holstein.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT WURTBURG.

The conference of the German Ministers summoned by Bavaria will be opened at Wurtburg on the 17th. The Kingdoms of Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg and Bavaria; the two Hesses, and Baden will be represented.

The programme to be adopted includes decision upon common action in the two following cases: 1. Provided, the reception of the Duke of Augustenburg's representative at the Diet should encounter obstacles from members of the Confederation. 2. Provided, the occupation of Schleswig by the great German Powers should not effect the separation of that province from Denmark.

The Bavarian Government further desires, though with no prospect of success, to arrange a mutual obligation to recognize the Duke of Augustenburg.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN PROGRAMME.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* says that Austria and Prussia, "who have assumed the part of mediators between the Germanic Diet and Denmark," are likely to propose an arrangement, when Schleswig is cleared of the Danes, upon the following bases:

1. Confirmation in principle of the territorial integrity of Denmark.

2. The Holstein question to be decided exclusively by the Diet.

3. In deciding the future of Schleswig the constitutional and succession questions to be kept distinct—the first being treated as a purely German matter; the second examined by a conference of the signatories of the London treaty, with a representative of the Confederation. The guarantees claimed to prevent future incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark will be personal union, like that of Sweden and Norway.

community of administration, and perhaps, representation.

4. The Augustenburg princes to obtain formal confirmation of their eventual rights upon the extinction of the Glucksburg line.

Advices from Flensburg, of Saturday, state that the whole of Schleswig, except Sunderwitt and Alsen, has been evacuated by the Danes.

One battalion of the Eighteenth Regiment of Prussian Infantry has arrived at Kiel. A number of 24-pounders, intended for the arming of Friedrickssort, left Kiel on the 18th.

A deputation of the members of the Schleswig Estates have left with an address to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

FRANCE.

The *Nord* contains a *communique* declaring the statement entirely incorrect that a French army of observation was about to be placed upon the frontier.

A telegram from Chambery, of Feb. 13, states that the Theatre and Town Hall of Chambery have been entirely destroyed by fire this morning.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

The cash in hand of the Bank of France has increased by 13,000,000f., and now amounts to 182,000,000f.

The Havre and Rouen Cotton markets were dull.

The Paris Corn market remains firm at 26f. to 26f.

The Paris Flour market was quiet; bakers' Flour 40f. to 62f.

French Rentes steady at 69f. 45 centimes.

ITALY.

The King and Ministers have returned to Turin.

The Italian Parliament has resumed its sittings, and commenced the discussions of the bill relative to the taxes on landed property. A very long and animated debate is expected.

Advices from Italy state that the Minister of the Interior has issued orders to the Prefects to push on the armament of the National Guards.

Large quantities of war material continue to be forwarded to Ancona and Bologna.

POLAND.

A telegram from Thorn, of Feb. 12, says: The insurgent leader, JANKOWSKI, and the National gendarme, SCHNEIDLER, were hanged upon the glacis of the Warsaw citadel on the 12th. A Cossack was shot for desertion to the insurgents upon the same occasion.

PORTUGAL.

THE LONDON EMBASSY.

A dispatch from Lisbon of Feb. 14, says: A rumor is current that the Duke de SALDANHA is about to be transferred as Ambassador from Rome to London. The railway to Beja was successfully opened to-day.

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin, of Feb. 16, says: "It is stated on good authority that the Sixth Army Corps is about to be mobilized. It will be quartered in Lausatz.

BAVARIA.

A telegram from Munich, of Feb. 15, says: "It is officially announced that the Conference of the Ministers of the minor States will open at Wurtburg on the 18th. Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe-Weimar, and Nassau have consented to send representatives to the Conference.

GERMANY.

The Bank of Frankfort has reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

RUSSIA.

The Bank rate of discount has been reduced to eight per cent.

Financial and Commercial.

The *Times* City Article says: "The symptoms of the determination of Prussia not to be stayed in her present aggression, either by an ultimatum or any other means, caused the funds to decline, but the market ultimately became less weak. Consols 93¾ to 94 for money, and 94¼ for the account. Confederate Loan 1 better, closing at 80-83. Messrs. D. R. J. HINKEY & Co., corn factors, have failed; liabilities £20,000, assets about £30,000. Messrs. EDWARDS & BOSTOCK, timber merchants, have failed; liabilities £200,000. A favorable liquidation is expected."

The *Times* City Article of Feb. 16 says: "The Funds have been strong to-day, and were finally quoted at an advance of ¼. Consols closed, at 94@¾. The discount applications at the Bank to-day were of moderate extent. Confederate 6 Loan advanced ½, closing at 81@83. French Rentes advanced ¾, closing at 69f. 50c. Illinois Central Railway 7 per cents advanced 2 @ 3, and new shares, paid up 2 each. United States 5-20s declined 1½. Erie Second and Third Mortgages, Michigan Central Convertibles, and New-York Central shares are quoted ex coupons.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FEB. 15 AND 16.

Market dull. Sales for the two days, 9,000 bales—2,000 on speculation and export. Prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—FEB. 16.

WHEAT and FLOUR 2d. @ cental and 6d. @ bbl. lower on the week. INDIAN CORN neglected.

LONDON CORN MARKET—FEB. 15.

Market dull at an occasional decline of 1s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—FEB. 16.

SUGAR very active at an advance of 16d. COFFEE firm. TEA unchanged. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 16—Evening.

COTTON—Easier and quotations barely maintained. Sales of two days 8,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester markets dull, but firm at unchanged rates.

BREADSTUFFS—Are heavy and tending downward. Flour very dull. Wheat dull and easier; Winter Red, 9s. 4d. @ 9s. 9d. Corn heavy and 6 cents lower; Mixed 30s. 6d. @30s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon quiet and steady. Butter quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and easier; sales at 43s. @43s. Tallow inactive at 39s. @43s.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm at 30s. @31s. for Pots and Pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee tends upward. Rice inactive. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits of Turpentine firm but inactive. Petroleum quiet.

### VERY LATEST BY BREMEN.

The following telegrams are from the second edition of the London *Times* of Feb. 17:

THE DANISH FRIGATE.

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

This morning the Danish frigate *Niel-Juel* (46) was seven miles beyond the breakwater, under steam and canvas, steering due south; wind north, with a fresh breeze. Her coal bunks have been replenished.

Capt. GORMLEY, on application being made to him, candidly announced his intention to seize the Austrian brigs *Milosi* and *Justus* (now here) if he caught them three miles outside the English coast. Besides the Austrians there are two Bremen barks and one Prussian bark in harbor.

The proceedings of the frigate excite great interest here.

A Plymouth branch pilot has been engaged on board for a short service (nominally between the Lizard and Portsmouth).

The course of the frigate will take her—say twenty miles southwest of the Eddystone, where she will be in the fairway, track of all merchant vessels going up and down the channel, but a continuation of this course will take her near Brest, where there is the Prussian frigate *Thetis* (formerly English), as consort with which the Danish officers have been constantly referring to since their arrival in Plymouth on Sunday.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

ALTONA, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Austrian headquarters have arrived here, and the Prussian headquarters have been transferred to Gravestein.

Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL is on his way to the latter place.

There are indications of an intention on the part of the Allies to enter Jutland.

FLENSBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 16—Evening.

Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL, on his departure for Gravenstein, took an affectionate farewell of the principal inhabitants of this City, and expressed a hope that Schleswig would soon be free from the evils of war.

ALTONA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Austrian Civil Commissioner, M. RECHBERG, in a speech made at Flensburg, said that all the wishes of the Schleswig-Holsteiners would be satisfied, although a personal union of the Duchies with Denmark could not be given up.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES received yesterday a deputation of the citizens of Flensburg.

SWEDEN AND THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The official *Post Zidning* states that Sweden does not sustain the proposal of an armistice between the Austrians and Prussians and the Danes, neither has she recommended the withdrawal of the November Constitution.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Austrian Provincial Diets, with the exception of Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania and Venetia, have been convoked for the 2d of March.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

A bill has been brought into Congress, calling out 35,000 men.

Advices received here from San Domingo represent the insurgents to be much discouraged. Fresh reinforcements were constantly arriving.

LONDON, 12—Noon.

Consols for money 91¾@91¾.
Consols, account (March 8) 91¾.

## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

### Active Operations of Our Cavalry.

### Lee's Communication With Richmond Severed.

### Hampton's Legion Badly Whipped, With the Loss of Many Prisoners.

### Kilpatrick and Custer on Both Flanks of the Enemy.

### Spottsylvania and Madison Court-house in our Possession.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington District, Dec. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

- 2,000 tons Timothy Hay—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Oat Straw—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Corn—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Oats—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Bran—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Middlings—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Shorts—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Meal—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Chop—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Barley—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Rye—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Corn and Oats—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Corn and Cob Meal—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Hominy—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Feed—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Mixed Feed—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Scalped Corn—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Scalped Oats—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Scalped Barley—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Scalped Rye—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Scalped Corn and Oats—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Scalped Corn and Cob Meal—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Scalped Hominy—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Scalped Feed—Army Standard;
- 1,000 tons Scalped Mixed Feed—Army Standard;

To be delivered at depot of forage, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are required to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 11, when bidders will be required to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made to them.

Telegraphic dispatches relating to awards will not be noticed.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of

Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. HOUSTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

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ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until TUESDAY, March 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., of 5,000 single sets of wrought-iron work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve sets to each case, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets so packed will consist of the following pieces:

- 2 pairs Long Hames, complete.
- 2 pairs short Hames, complete.
- 4 pairs medium Hames, complete.
- 48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
- 4 double Loops or Rings.
- 12 Saddle Loops, bent for cantle.
- 36 Trace Rings.
- 24 long Chains with toggles.
- 24 Short Chains with toggles.
- 4 Breast Hooks.
- 2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
- 2 Saddle Hooks, straight for riding saddle pommel.

These Harness Irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory, and to be neatly finished, so that all the surfaces, edges, and each piece complete, made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the irons are to be well jacoanned—the japan to be of the best quality and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection as the factory where made, before and after jacoanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the irons are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labeled, and each box is to be carefully packed as prescribed by the inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made of the sets of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the 6th day of March next. Failure to deliver specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can give satisfactory evidence that they have in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Artillery Harness."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

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ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 30,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern, of 1860. Each one to be made in strict accordance with the standard pattern to be seen at the New-York Arsenal.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 500 Sabres per week, for all contracts of 5,000 Sabres or under; 1,000 Sabres per week for all contracts of above 5,000 Sabres and under 10,000 Sabres; 1,500 Sabres per week for all contracts of above 12,000 Sabres; the first delivery to be made on the 4th day of April, 1864. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to this department to be fully competent to execute the work in a satisfactory manner.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgment of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and indorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Sabres."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

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ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 4,000 Horse Artillery Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard pattern to be seen at the New-York Arsenal.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 800 Sabres per week, commencing the 4th day of April, 1864.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute the work in a satisfactory manner.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

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### TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 26, 1864, for doing the grubbing and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a point in Cass County, known as the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed as GEORGE E. TAYLOR, President, and there the Bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must present, with his substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

E. McKISSOCK, CHAS. KING & Sons'.

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## FURNITURE.

NOTICE.—TO DEALERS IN CABINET HARDWARE,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
AND UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS GENERALLY.
FOR SALE,

Either a part or the entire stock, fixtures and good will of one of the largest establishments of the kind in Baltimore, now of twenty years' standing. For particulars, &c., apply to the undersigned.

JOHN GAURIN NORRIS,
RICHARD CROMWELL,
Executors of the Estate of C. Steiner Norris.

Cincinnati *Commercial*, New-York *Herald*, New-York *Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Boston Post copy.

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ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enamelled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and bedding. WARREN WARD, No. 207 Canal-st.

---

BEDROOM ENAMELLED FURNITURE. Our warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. DARRINGTON'S, No. 36 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

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FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A FOUR-story house up town, partly renowned, in good order and some of it new. Address FURNITURE, office of this paper.

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## DENTISTRY.

DR. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 289 GRAND-st., corner of Jersey-st. and No. 687 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of Nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are now inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

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## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY CARriage, nearly new, suitable for city or country; price $300. Apply to PETERSON & BROWN'S Livery Stable, 344 Canal-st.

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## REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON NEW-York-av., within 20 minutes of the Wall-st. Ferry, an elegant and commodious residence. The house two-story and attic, 32x38 feet, with every modern convenience, stable and out-buildings. The grounds are well laid out, and filled with choice fruits, shrubbery, shade trees, &c., and consist of about 1½ city lots. From the house, the views of the surrounding country are very fine. This is one of the best and most convenient residences near New-York. Price $25,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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A VALUABLE RIVER FRONT FOR SALE,
AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,
IN FOUR PARCELS, viz:

No. 1—100 feet front on the river by 416 feet deep, on which is a comfortable dwelling house.

No. 2—300 feet on the river by 360 feet deep, with a substantial dock.

No. 3—lot 100 feet on the river by 370 feet deep.

No. 4—200 feet on the river by 780 feet deep.

WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A map of the property and photograph of the house, to be seen at the office of G. HOPKINS, No. 97 Fulton-st., New-York, room No. 3, second story, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M.

N. B.—Several houses to let.

---

A BEAUTIFUL MANSION, VALUED AT $25,000 for $15,000.

A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, valued at $4,500, for $1,800.

A SPLENDID VILLA, valued at $6,500, for $2,500.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE, valued at $1,500 for $1,250.

265 handsome lots, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., within forty minutes' ride of New-York, and accessible by either of two railroads, running every hour.

Four splendid residences, with suitable lots included, at the price of the ordinary lots to be located by the purchasers themselves when the sale is completed. This is one of the most beautiful tracts of land within a hundred miles of New-York, and has never before been offered for sale. Title indisputable.

Full information on all points, with separate drawings of the different houses, and maps showing the exact position of the lots, will be furnished on application.

ABBOTT, CHADWICK & HUBBARD,
No. 11 William-st., corner Liberty and Cedar.

---

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within fifty miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms. The timber is principally pine, and is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price and terms very favorable. Terms will be made with a party of good character and means, and cash payments made at the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the irons are to be well jacoanned—the japan to be of the best quality and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection as the factory where made, before and after jacoanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the irons are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labeled, and each box is to be carefully packed as prescribed by the inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made of the sets of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the 6th day of March next. Failure to deliver specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

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Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

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ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 4,000 Horse Artillery Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard pattern to be seen at the New-York Arsenal.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 800 Sabres per week, commencing the 4th day of April, 1864.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to this department to be fully competent to execute the work in a satisfactory manner.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Sabres."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

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FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 29 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; house 20x52 feet, 10 feet deep. Most substantially built; windows in the middle rooms in each story; one of the most desirable residences in the City. Lowest price, $35,000. Apply on the premises.

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NORTHWEST CORNER GREEN AND DESBROSSES-STS.—PROPERTY TO SALE.—Brown-stone front house, 20x50 feet, with three lots off ground; well stocked with fruit-trees and grape-vines. Price $15,500; $7,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

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FOR SALE—A BRICK THREE STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two story extension, near Washington-square. It has twenty-five feet front, 17 rooms, and all the modern improvements, and is in perfect condition. Terms made easy. Apply to HENRY E. ANDERSON, No. 28 Wall-st.

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FACTORY AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR RENT.—Four stories high, stands, with 17 dwellings. Apply to J. ORR & CO., Cornwall, Orange County, or, if premises, of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, in the most desirable location in the upper part of the City; convenient to four railroads; will be sold cheap, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to E. T. ANDREWS, No. 39 Bethune-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HOUSES near Rye depot, Westchester County (one furnished); houses large, and contain 12 rooms each; pleasantly situated; has good stable, and garden, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jamaica Court.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE school property, advantageously located for boarding and day pupilsage, in one of the pleasantest parts of the country. Rent low. Address MAEDUS PHILLIPS, box No. 128 Times office.

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FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE 3-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 38 West Houston-st., (the 2d.) The house has the modern improvements, and is in good order. Apply to MILLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 164 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, a pair of new, well-built, three-story brick stores and dwellings, south side of Fulton-st., between Washington and Clinton ave.; the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

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LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The dwelling-house recently completed, with all the modern improvements, situated on a lot of one acre, in the immediate vicinity of the brick Church Station of the Harlem and Rock Railroad, and the main street. Half the amount of the purchase money, if required, may remain on mortgage. Inquire of or address GEORGE BARRELL & SON, No. 79 Wall-st., or of SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Mercantile Bank, Orange.

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FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, A MEDIUM-sized brick house, two small barns, fine large garden, well stocked with fruit—grapes, pears, apples, &c.; evergreens, with 35 acres of first-class land, under good state of cultivation, and well watered with running stream; also a fine growth of chestnut timber. Location one-half mile from Park. Apply to E. ODELL, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York, or R. JAMESON, on the premises.

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FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE COMPLETE the first-class 2½-story cottage house, situated in Jamaica, Long Island, 20 minutes' ride from the City. The location is most desirable. The house is in perfect order. Price, with furniture, $8,000. Apply to M. A. DIETZ, No. 138 William-st. in the lamp factory.

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FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 15 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 45 feet, 2½ stories high (with kitchen extension), it commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 46 South-st.

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FERRY FAMILY A HOME.—20 COTTAGES for sale, at $1,600, $1,100, $1,000 and $3,000, with 7 to 9 rooms; also 300 lots adjoining East New-York, at $125, payable monthly. There are three city railroads, and East New-York is growing rapidly. C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 14 Pearl-st

The New-York Times.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EVERY MORNING, AT 113 NASSAU-ST.
TERMS, $4 PER ANNUM.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

Advertisements for this Paper must be handed in before 9 o'clock this evening.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The next move in the Army of the Potomac is up to it which yesterday occupied the attention of the Senate, and which will also occupy the House to-day, is the Bill to prevent the sale of Substitutes. It is a measure which has been found necessary by the Government, and which, we trust, will be passed by both Houses. The Substitute system has been a failure, and a disgrace to the country. Instead of bringing men to the field, it has brought only a class of men who are worthless as soldiers, and who desert at the first opportunity. Instead of filling the ranks of our armies, it has filled the ranks of the enemy. Instead of adding to the strength of the Government, it has added to the strength of the Rebellion. The Substitute system has been a curse to the country, and the sooner it is abolished the better.

The Conscriptional Corruption Committee.

We see that the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the charges and frauds of corruption and improper conduct on the part of Government officers in connection with the draft, have commenced their labors. We have said that we should not be surprised if the Committee should find that the charges were true, and that the frauds were even greater than the public suppose. We have said that they would find that the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau was a nest of corruption, and that the Draft was a gigantic swindle. We have said that they would find that the Government officers had been in league with the Substitute brokers, and that they had been receiving bribes from them. We have said that they would find that the Substitute brokers had been in the habit of buying men for $300 and selling them to the Government for $1,000. We have said that they would find that the Government officers had been in the habit of receiving $500 from the Substitute brokers for every man they passed, and that they had been in the habit of rejecting men who refused to pay them $500. We have said that they would find that the Government officers

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
HOARSE IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRHEM OF THE STOMACH MUCOUS
MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF
THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN
ONE MINUTE.
And every disease or ills arising from neglected or improper cold, promptly cured by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT
No. 818
BROADWAY.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
No. 818 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from a severe CHRONIC CATARRH, which I have tried many remedies for in vain. I am now completely cured by one bottle of Dr. Von Eisenberg's CATARRH REMEDY.
"Mrs. ELIZA ALLEN, No. 24 Bleecker-st."

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S CATARRH REMEDY
Is for sale by all druggists.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
No. 818 BROADWAY, N. Y

## FINANCIAL.

FISH & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND
STATE STOCKS,
No. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF BROAD.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $500,000—PAID IN $250,000—SURPLUS FUND $100,000.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN A. KING, Jericho, L. I.
JOHN HAMMOND, 52 Wall-st.
JOHN J. PALMER, 52 Wall-st.
JOHN C. GREEN, 56 Wall-st.
JOHN HAMMOND, Jr., 52 Wall-st.
JOHN A. STEVENS, 52 Wall-st.
JOHN A. KING, Jr., 52 Wall-st.
JOHN A. KING, Jericho, L. I.
GEORGE CRAWFORD, Jericho, L. I.
GEORGE CRAWFORD, Jr., Jericho, L. I.
JOHN A. KING, Jr., Cashier.
Office No. 52 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers.
Deposits received, Bills discounted, and Loans negotiated.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Receive Deposits, make Loans, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin, Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers, available in all parts of the World.
Make Collections on all accessible points.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.,
Corner of New-Street,
NEW-YORK.

Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin, Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission.
Make Collections on all accessible points.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin, Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission.
Make Collections on all accessible points.

E. W. CORLIES & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin, Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission.
Make Collections on all accessible points.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000—WANTED, BY A party of undoubted character and responsibility, who will devote his whole time to the business, and can command the services of a practical man, a manufacturing business, which is well established, and is now doing a large and profitable business. The best reasons will be given for selling. Address, with full name, "MANUFACTURER," Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TO JEWELLERS—THE STOCK, Fixtures, and Good will of a well established Jewelry store, successfully carried on for a period of thirty years. Possession given on the 1st of October next. Apply at No. 1 Maiden-la., up stairs.

FOR SALE—FOR ENTERPRISE OR A small capital, a good paying business, well established, and in a good location. Apply at 52 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE INTEREST OF A practical Printer in a country office, with a good run of work. Apply at 52 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY, No. 20 Pearl-st., corner of Coenties-slip. Apply to J. G. WILSON & CO., Pearl-st., corner Coenties-slip.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE GROCERY Store, with a good run of trade, and a fine location. Apply at 52 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS business, with horses, wagons, &c. Apply at 52 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWNSEND & CO. C. D. TOWNSEND,
New-York, Aug. 1, 1851. E. E. DURKEE.

EDWARD R. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. KETCHUM and LYNDON KETCHUM are this day associated as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1851.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of GOELET & HAYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same for payment, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to
ROBERT GOELET,
JOHN HAYS.
New-York, March 1, 1851.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of ARTHUR GILLENDER & CO., (successors to John Anderson & Co.), for the transaction of the wholesale and retail business of the late firm, at the old stand, No. 181 Cedar-st., Bowe-ry, and Nos. 124 and 126 Liberty-st., New-York.
ARTHUR GILLENDER,
NATHANIEL B. LUDLOW,
JOSEPH W. GRAY.
JOSEPH L. H. WOOD.
March 1, 1851.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of F. & T. FAWCETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK FAWCETT.
THOMAS FAWCETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of FAWCETT & BENEDICT, for the transaction of the Grain, Commission and Forwarding business, and will occupy the store No. 10 Coenties-slip.
FREDERICK FAWCETT,
JAMES BENEDICT.
New-York, March 1, 1851.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves together under the firm of W. A. LYON & BRITTENDON, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Importing Jewelry, Watches, Fancy Goods, &c., at No. 54 Leonard-st., corner of Church-st., N. Y.
WM. A. LYON.
FRED'K W. BRITTENDON.
New-York, March 1, 1851.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of C. D. TOWNSEND & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWNSEND & CO. C. D. TOWNSEND.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1851. E. E. DURKEE.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN ANDERSON & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of JOHN ANDERSON.
New-York, March 1, 1851. JOHN ANDERSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of JOHN ANDERSON & CO., successors to John Anderson & Co., for the transaction of the wholesale and retail business of the late firm, at the old stand, No. 181 Cedar-st., Bowe-ry, and Nos. 124 and 126 Liberty-st., New-York.
JOHN ANDERSON.
New-York, March 1, 1851.

THE COMMITTEE ON ERECTING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK MORRISEY,
MICHAEL SNOTHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
CHARLES HAGERTY,
Councilman HOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CHOLERA HOSPITALS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman BEFFERMAN,
Councilman TITTERALL,
Committee on Cholera Hospitals.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SOAKERY,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Assistants, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration such matters as may be referred to them by the Board.
JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.
New-York, March 1, 1851.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—SUPREME COURT.—SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1851, I will expose to public sale, on the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange, in the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants, Thomas Dunlap and Mary Ann Dunlap, his wife, in and to the following described real estate, viz.: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av., and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, March 1, 1851.
JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.
JAMES R. MOLTER, Attorney, No. 30 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLING HOUSES ON RICE-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, by order of the Executors of the late Peter Rice, deceased, the two three-story brick DWELLING HOUSES and Lots, No. 11 and 13 Rice-st., Brooklyn, 2d Ward, 25 feet front each, and 100 feet deep to Concord-st. Terms at sale. Title perfect. Immediate possession.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 28, 1851.

STOCKS, &c., AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, by order of the Executors of the late Peter Rice, deceased, 100 shares Mechanics' Bank, 50 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, 50 shares Bank of Commerce, 50 shares Bank of America, 50 shares Bank of Republic, 50 shares Bank of Commonwealth, 50 shares Bank of Commerce, 50 shares Bank of Commerce, 50 shares Bank of Commerce

Boston Public Library

# FROM CHATTANOOGA.

## Reported Advance of Gen. Thomas' Army.

## A Heavy Battle at Dalton Again Probable.

[illegible], Tuesday, March 1.

A special dispatch to the Bulletin dated Chattanooga, March 1, says: Gen. THOMAS has advanced on the enemy at Dalton from Tunnell Hill. It is stated in quarters, received here, that Gen. THOMAS has been reinforced by a considerable number of men. If this is correct, a severe engagement will inevitably take place very soon.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Reconnoissance of Georgetown by the Steamer St. Mary's River—Wreck of the Prometheus—Gen. Barnside—Three Colored Soldiers Hanging.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864.

Within the past few days a number of brilliant little affairs have occurred in the department, which, were it not for the blight caused by the disaster in Florida, would be looked upon with no slight degree of interest.

AN EXPEDITION TOWARD SAVANNAH.

On Sunday morning an expedition, consisting of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, the Fourth New-Hampshire and a detachment of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Regiment, the whole under command of Col. STEVENS, commanding the brigade, left Hilton Head in the steamers *Dictator*, *Mary Benton* and one other transport, and the armed steamer *Maggodee*, and proceeded to Fort Pulaski, thence, toward night up the Savannah River to Wilmington Island, which is within five miles of Savannah. The expedition met with no opposition in passing up the river. Arrived at Wilmington Island, the troops disembarked, and one company of the Fourth New-Hampshire, under Capt. GARDELEAU, went forward to skirmish. When about a mile inland they met the enemy's skirmishers. A number of shots were exchanged, the effect of which was to kill and wound a number of the rebels, also four of our own men. The rest of the rebels ran away. Lieut. JAMES E. BRADLEY, Company D, wounded and taken prisoner; Lieut. N. B. EMMS, Co. H, slightly; Sergt. BROWN, Co. K, knee; and Corp. BAILEY, Co. K—taken prisoners—all of the 85th Pennsylvania Regiment. We took 16 prisoners. The expedition left Wilmington Island Monday morning, and arrived at Hilton Head at about dark. The affair was brilliantly executed and reflects much credit upon those of our men who were engaged. The prisoners state that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been making extensive preparations to meet our forces in Florida. Gen. MASSON was assigned to take command of the troops in Florida.

AN EXPEDITION UP THE ST. MARY'S RIVER.

On Sunday, the 14th inst., 200 men of the 47th Pennsylvania Regiment crossed the river at Fernandina, and marched up the country, on the Florida side, to a place called King's Ferry, 45 miles from Fernandina. Monday morning an additional force of 200 men went up the river on steamer, having in view the same point of destination. The entire expedition was under command of Maj. T. E. BROOKS, of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff. Both the land and river forces arrived at King's Ferry Monday night. A few shells were fired by the gunboat *Harriet A. Weed*, but none of the enemy were seen on the way up. At the ferry one prisoner was captured; also, 1,000,000 feet of prime lumber. As to the lumber, however, it is believe the greater portion of it belonged to a widow named ALLBURY. She claims to be Union, and may possibly receive pay from the Government for her share of the lumber.

The expedition returned to Fernandina Monday. Nearly all of the lumber has been towed down to Fernandina.

On Sunday also, Major STEVENS, and the Second Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, left Barber's and proceeded to King's Ninety-nine Ferry to act in concert with the troops that went up from Fernandina. Major STEVENS' column arrived one hour prior to the landing of Major BARNES' forces. They destroyed a rebel boat that was on the river, and building. The cavalry then returned to Barber's.

AN EXPEDITION TO GAINESVILLE.

Last week, Capt. MARSHALL, of the Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, went, with his Company, to Gainesville, thirty miles of the left of Baldwin, on the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad. At Gainesville our men met DICKINSON's Cavalry, who gave them a sharp fight. Capt. MARSHALL, to protect himself, formed a barricade of cotton bales. The whole of DICKINSON's force—90 men—surrounded the barricades, and commenced the fight in earnest. In one hour's time the enemy was obliged to scatter—leaving upon the field several killed and wounded, and over 30 horses. At Gainesville 450 bales of cotton and a large quantity of turpentine were captured.

WRECK OF THE PROPELLER GEN. BURNSIDE.

On Thursday night, during a fearful gale, the propeller *Gen. Burnside*, laden with commissary stores, went aground on the bar off St. John's River, while attempting to enter the channel. Every effort was made by Capt. WILCOX to save the vessel, but the assembly became entangled with the propeller, and the *Burnside* drifted on the breakers. At low water she is dry on the beach. Her bottom is stove in, and no doubt in consequence of her destruction and loss. She carried three guns, all of which Capt. WILCOX got upon the beach and placed in position for defense should the enemy molest him. More than half the cargo, which consisted of pork, beef and hard bread, will be saved. Saturday night, Capt. DURNFORD, Chief Quartermaster at Jacksonville, sent down a gang of men to bring off the stores.

THREE COLORED SOLDIERS HUNG.

By order of Gen. SEYMOUR, three colored soldiers of Company B, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, named LLOYD, COOK and BURNS, were hung last week, at short notice, for violating the person of a white woman who lived in the vicinity of Camp Finnigan. The men were allowed to hang 24 hours, as a lesson to others.

WHIT.

## Destruction of the Corvette Housatonic—Full Details of the Affair.

*Correspondence of the Boston Herald.*

UNITED STATES SHIP CANANDAIGUA,
Thursday, Feb. 18, 1864.

It is with profound grief that I chronicle the loss of the United States corvette *Housatonic* [one of the blockading squadron off Charleston,] by an infernal torpedo machine. The event took place last evening, one of the coldest of the season. At 8½ o'clock, a long object, just on the edge of the water, was discovered astern of the ship. In an instant the cable was slipped, the alarm sounded, and all hands beat to quarters, but before the ship had means any headway, the torpedo exploded under her starboard quarter, making a most frightful report. The propeller was broken off, the stern was torn to pieces, and the ship sunk rapidly in less than eight minutes from the time the torpedo machine was first seen. The vessel sunk in six fathoms of water. As she began to sink, the most frightful scenes were witnessed. Men with nothing but their shirts on were seen struggling in the water, officers were trying to get the boats loose, while others were mounting the rigging. Three boats were finally unlashed, and these were sent to rescue those in the water. The gig at once started for the *Canandaigua*, carrying Capt. PICKERING, who was badly injured, but is now doing well.

As soon as Capt. GUSHING, of the *Canandaigua*, got the news, he at once hoisted signals of distress; and when the vessel came to anchor, and in three hours after the attack on the *Housatonic*, all hands that were saved were safely transferred to that ship, where they received every attention. Subsequently, a portion of the survivors were transferred to the *Wabash*.

The *Housatonic* is a total loss. All hands lost all they possessed—money, clothes, &c. In fact, many of them, including some of the officers, went on board of the *Canandaigua* in a naked state. A sad accident of the disaster is the loss of Ensign HASELTON, of Concord, N. H. Mr. MUNSEY, Captain's Clerk; John WILLIAMS, Quartermaster, and John WELSH, coal-heaver, of Boston, were drowned. The latter had got safely on deck, but ventured back to his post, which he had in the bag on the berth-deck. Poor fellow, he never returned. WARD PARKER, (colored) who was on the lookout directly over where the explosion was struck, was blown into the air and instantly killed. Capt. PICKERING was slightly injured, by the explosion. Asst. Surg. GOSS, the Captain's steward, was somewhat injured. These were all the casualties. The officers and men of the ship displayed the greatest coolness during the trying scene, and thereby saved many lives. The *Housatonic* has been the especial prize of the rebels. Three times they have tried to destroy her, and now they have succeeded.

It is hoped that quite a number of the vessels on the blockade will follow the fate of the *Housatonic*. It is well known that the rebels have but six or eight men of these infernal machines ready to bounce upon the boat. The masts of the *Housatonic* are all that can now be seen of her, and the gale which is now prevailing will do much to make a complete wreck of that once noble ship.

Surgeon GOSSMAN has been very sick since. He was taken from the *Housatonic* and ordered to the Wabash, in the hope of which he died on the 16th inst. All the officers [illegible] and were, for the present, quartered on board the *Canandaigua*.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN has received a letter from Capt. PICKERING, dated Feb. 17, in which he says that he is getting along finely, and will soon be well enough to be removed to the Wabash. He says that the officers and men of the *Housatonic* were all transferred to the *Canandaigua* on the night of the wreck, a corpse.

First Lieut. BRENNAN, of Boston, escaped from the state-room with nothing but his shirt and drawers on. The Surgeon's steward, and many others who were in bed, had barely time to escape in their night clothes.

It is a wonder that Capt. PICKERING was not instantly killed, as he was directly over where the explosion took place. He escaped, however, with some severe cuts and bruises, and will soon be well again.

At low tide the water is about six feet above the hill of the *Housatonic*. If the weather moderates, her guns and many valuable articles and the Paymaster's safe will be recovered. She cannot be raised, as her stern is completely blown off, clean to the ward room hatch. She was loaded down with coal and provisions, which will be a total loss. Many of the survivors had quite large sums of money laid away to send home by the next mail. The loss to them is severe.

Considerable excitement prevails here, and everything will be done to prevent the destruction of any more of the fleet.

# PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a petition from the German Political Club of Cleveland, Ohio, in reference to the policy of reconstruction. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented petitions from the citizens of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Laws, and for an amendment of the Constitution, so that it shall not favor Slavery. Referred.

CONSENT TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF A TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. SUMNER reported back the joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance of a watch from the British Privy Council of Trade by the master of the American schooner *Highlander*. Adopted.

REMISSION OF STAMP DUTIES.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented a memorial from the Trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital of New-York City, praying for remission of the duty upon licenses and deeds. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A MEMORIAL.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial from W. W. WOODWARD. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

PROTECTION OF OVERLAND EMIGRATION.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Union,) called up the bill to protect overland emigration. Passed.

THANKS TO VETERANS.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., (Union,) called up the joint resolutions of thanks to recruited volunteers. Passed.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Penn., (Dem.), from the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, presented a minority report on the Fugitive Slave Law. Ordered to be printed.

A motion of Mr. POWELL, to print 10,000 extra copies of said report, was referred to the Printing Committee.

THE $200,000,000 FIVE-FORTY LOAN.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of House bill No. 355, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow not exceeding two hundred millions dollars during the current fiscal year, and to issue additional five-twenty bonds to provide for the excess of eleven millions.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the second section. He said the persons who subscribed knew the limit of the $500,000,000 loan, and the Government was not bound to issue more than that amount. He thought the Government had better pay them back their money, because these bonds were really worth seven per cent.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) explained that numerous banks scattered all over the country, from Maine to California, were agents for the sale of the loan and when it was nearly exhausted it was impossible to ascertain the exact amount that had been taken. The eleven million excess had been paid into the Treasury and expended. He thought it manifestly proper that the Government should authorize the eleven million of bonds to provide for this excess.

In reply to a question by Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. SHERMAN said no loan had ever been negotiated by the Government on more economical terms than the five hundred million loan by JAY, COOKE & Co.

After a few explanations by Messrs. JOHNSON, FESSENDEN and CLARK, the Senate refused to strike out the second section by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Powell, Saulsbury, Sumner and Wilson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Carlile, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Willkinson, Wiley and Wright—21.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the words "six," as the rate of interest on the two hundred million bonds and insert "five" in the first section. He thought if the maximum was lowered it would be difficult to get a loan.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) thought it was unwise to say to the Secretary of the Treasury that he was not authorized to give the ordinary rate of interest in the market. He believed the Secretary was of the opinion that he could not obtain a loan for less than six per cent. He knew that if he could do so he would. No one had done more to keep down interest than the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HENDRICKS said if the banks of the country could use their money in loans at six per cent., payable in depreciated currency, why should the Secretary pay the equivalent of nine per cent. in paper in gold.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked if the Senator would not give the Secretary power to pay nine per cent.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied if the Secretary should say that he could not secure a loan for less than nine per cent. he was entitled to the respect and confidence of the country.

Mr. HARLAN, (Union,) of Iowa, charged that the party with which the gentleman (Mr. HENDRICKS) acted had in peace times voted one per cent. per month in gold.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not intend to be drawn into a political discussion. His object was that the Government might get money as cheap as possible. Did the Senator know of an instance where money had been obtained at a less rate than the maximum rates mentioned in the acts creating a loan?

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not.

Mr. HENDRICKS said as soon as the maximum was fixed, it became the rule of the country and of the department that that should be the rate. Our debt was growing at an enormous rate, and we should consider well whether we could not secure money at a less rate.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the language of the gentleman amounted to this: that he would not allow the Government to borrow money at more than five per cent. Was the Senate prepared to say that?

Mr. HENDRICKS believed the money could be obtained for five per cent. Confidence in the success of military operations had much to do with this subject.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORGAN introduced an additional section in place of the second, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury issue bonds to the amount of eleven millions, and sell them in the open market at the highest rates to satisfy the excess in the loan of five hundred millions. Rejected.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Democrat,) renewed the motion of Mr. HENDRICKS to strike out "six" and insert "five."

Mr. DAVIS thought that at this maximum rate of six per cent. money men would combine against the Treasury, and force the Secretary to come up to their standard.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Powell, Saulsbury, Wright—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Wiley and Wilson—21.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) moved an amendment requiring the principal of the bonds to be paid in coin. Adopted.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Revenue Bill, presented a report from the Senate Committee, announcing a disagreement.

On his motion, the Senate insisted on its amendment, and agreed to submit the measure again to the House for final action.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of the reports of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any other mentioned in the 20th section of the Pacific resolution, requesting the President to inform the Senate if he has fixed the points of the commencement of the Union Pacific Railroad, or its branches, at the Western terminus.

At 5:45 the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

COD FISHERIES.

Mr. WARREN, of Illinois, (Union,) caused to be read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, saying that it is ascertained from authentic sources that many vessels employed in the cod fishery, abroad salt to cure their fish from the British Provinces, thereby avoiding the payment of the duty on salt incorporated with their fish, and claiming bounty the same as if they had possessed salt which had paid a duty in our own ports. To prevent this, there appears to be no provision of law. Therefore, the Secretary requested that an act be passed to the effect that hereafter no fishing bounties be allowed unless the claimants satisfactorily show that the salt which they have used has paid duty to the United States.

Objection was made to the introduction of such a bill.

SALT DUTIES.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Michigan, (Union,) the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of levying ten cents per bushel on salt imported into the United States.

UNITED STATES TRANSFER OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN CLARKE, of New York, (Union,) offered the following resolution, which was passed:

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a transfer office in the City of New-York, under the direction of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in that City, for the transfer of Government bonds; and also as to the expediency of authorizing the exchange of coupon and registered bonds, one for the other, as holders may desire, and report by bill or otherwise.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered a resolution, that the Senate concurring, both Houses adjourn on the 30th of April next.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) suggested the 31st of May next.

Mr. BRANDEGEE accepted the modification, remarking that he desired to fix a time in order that Congress may work up to it.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.), said that extraordinary attempts were made to prevent discussion, and being unwilling to encourage the continuation of such practice, he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This was disagreed to, and the resolution was passed, yeas, 93; nays not counted.

PAY OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. PERRY, of New-York, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to ascertain what legislation is necessary to authorize and require the payment of the certificates issued by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury for arrears of pay and bounty due deceased soldiers, on presentation thereof by the Paymaster of the army in Washington, as well as in the district where the claimant resides.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs, when

Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois, (Dem.,) expressed his views against the measure, arguing that such a system of vassalage and tutelage as proposed never entered into the brain of any sensible man. If the bill was based on charity, why not support the widows and orphans of those who have laid down their lives in the defence of that gentleman on the Republican side call "free institutions?"

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, (Union,) advocated the bill on the ground that it merely proposed to direct into the proper channel the physical energies of those whom the fortunes of war have made free. He foresaw great benefits to result from such a bureau, rather than the evils which its enemies predicted.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) commenced his remarks against the bill, but was interrupted by a message from the Senate, stating that the Committee of Conference on the Whisky Bill had been unable to agree.

Mr. WARBURTON, of Illinois, (Union,) without referring to what occurred in the committee, was free to say he did not think the committee would have any difficulty in coming to an agreement on the subject. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (DAWSON) was of opinion that, in order to adjust the difference between the two Houses, a tax of 20 cents might be laid upon stock spirits on hand. This was the material point of the controversy.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said his colleague (DAWSON,) who was on the Committee, did not represent the majority of the House.

Mr. WARBURTON replied that he believed Mr. DAWSON voted with the gentleman (STEVENS) in the House against taxing stock on hand. It was insisted by a part of the Committee of Conference that the House had decided against any tax on spirits on hand, while the others insisted that the House had only decided against forty cents a gallon. In order to test the strength of the House, Mr. WARBURTON offered a resolution, that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments, and request of the Senate another conference, and it is hereby declared as the judgment of the House, that in the adjustment of the differences there should be an additional tax of not less than twenty nor more than forty cents per gallon upon spirits on hand for sale.

Mr. STEVENS raised the point that the Committee of Conference could report the fact of disagreement and nothing more.

The Speaker held that while a committee must report the fact, the House had power to instruct any committee to be appointed.

Mr. STEVENS earnestly said the gentleman offered his instructions as an individual member.

Mr. WARBURTON hoped the gentleman would not get excited.

Mr. STEVENS—Not at all.

Mr. PENDLETON moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate's amendment.

Mr. WARBURTON said if this motion prevail, there will be no tax on spirits on hand.

Mr. PENDLETON—That is so.

Mr. WARBURTON said if his own motion prevail, then the Committee on Conference can adjust their difference by taxing spirits on hand. Mr. W. moved and the House seconded the demand for the previous question.

Mr. PENDLETON's motion was disagreed to—53 against 28.

Mr. WARBURTON's amendment was then adopted—yeas 76, nays 67, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Beaman, Blair of West Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, A. W. Clark, Clay, Cole, Creswell, Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Lansing, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrell, Morris, Amos Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Starr, Stebbins, Stevens of New-York, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Warburton of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Western Virginia, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Ely, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Hardine, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Kind, Knapp, Law, Long, Mallory, McAllister, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Pendleton, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Strunk, Stuart, Thomas, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, C. A. White, J. W. White, Williams, Winfield.

At half-past four o'clock the House adjourned.

# THE ALABAMA.

## The Pirate at Calcutta—The Ship Emma Jane Burned.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of Feb. 16 has the following dispatch:

BOMBAY, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Confederate steamer *Alabama* is off the west coast of India. She has burned the ship *Emma*, of New-York.

[This is probably the *Emma Jane*, of Bath, which sailed from Bombay Jan. 5, for Amherst, or possibly the *Esmeralda*, of New-York, from Calcutta Jan. 9, for Bombay.]

## Reports from Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The following is an extract from a recent letter written by an American shipmaster, dated Singapore, Jan. 2:

The *Alabama* came here last week, coaled and steamed into Malacca Straits; I think she will go round Sumatra into Sunda Straits again, up the China Sea and over to California coast if not captured. She has 111 men on board, all disconsolate. There are many deserters here, notwithstanding the watch of officers with loaded revolvers. There are about six Southern men on board, and the carpenter is a Massachusetts man. She has completely stopped American commerce in the East. Our vessels are lying up in all the ports, and some are being sold at moderate prices.

FROM PORT ROYAL.—The United States steam transport *Webster*, Capt. DENNIS, from Port Royal, and twenty-five hours from Fortress Monroe, with forty-one soldiers (veterans) of the One Hundredth New-York Regiment, to United States Assistant Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning. She passed, off Cape Fear, the steamship *Arago*, bound south, with a schooner in tow.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS.—This regiment, commanded by Col. N. B. BEDFORD, will leave Riker's Island on Saturday for New-Orleans, there to report to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, commanding the Department of the Gulf. Previous to leaving, the regiment will make a parade down Broadway. It is composed of a strong and hearty set of men, and will doubtless make a fine appearance.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.—The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment National Guard will assemble at their armory this morning, at 10½ o'clock, for the purpose of uniting with the Mayor and Common Council in receiving Gen. LEGGE'S veteran brigade, just returned from the seat of war.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The Congressional Committee was in session yesterday at No. 74 Wall-street, with closed doors. The proceedings will not be made public during the session.

EVENING EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 100¾ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R. 74⅞ |
| 100 | do | 100¾ | 200 do 74⅞ |
| 2000 | Erie R. | 51⅛ | 100 Tol. R. & Wab. 74⅞ |
| 400 | do | 51⅛ | 100 Rock Island R. 113⅜ |
| 300 | do | 51⅛ | 100 do 113⅜ |
| 500 | do | 51⅛ | 1000 Fort Wayne 90⅞ |
| 200 | do | 51⅛ | 100 do 90⅞ |
| 100 | do | 51⅛ | 100 do 90⅞ |
| 100 | do | 99 | 100 Canton Co 31⅝ |
| 100 | Harlem R. | 113½ | 100 do 31⅝ |
| 100 | do | 113¾ | 200 do 31⅝ |
| 100 | do | 113¾ | 200 do 31⅝ |
| 100 | do | 113¾ | 100 do 31⅝ |
| 100 | do | 113¾ | 100 do 31⅝ |
| 100 | Mich. So. R. | 90⅛ | 500 Quick. Min. Co. 65⅜ |
| 100 | do | 90⅛ | 100 do 65⅜ |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 113¾ | 100 do 65⅜ |
| 400 | Hud. R. R. | 107⅜ | 100 do 65⅜ |
| 100 | do | 107⅜ | 300 do 65⅜ |
| 200 | Pittsburgh | 115⅝ | 100 do 65⅜ |
| 100 | Galena | 116⅜ | |

[Advertisement.]

The prices of many commodities are tending upward, but families can still procure the most healthful and nutritious beverage at moderate cost by asking their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Price 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot No. 164 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Ticket-of-Leave Man will be played afternoon and evening. Mr. HARRISON will sing his inimitable songs, and the four grand two dwarfs, monster maiden, living wax figures, &c., &c., will be visible at all hours, day and evening, and all for a quarter.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Powder Proof Locks—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

## Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 1—*Steamship Bremen, from Bremen*, 44—John Cuttus, B. Fredsham and lady, George Wilks, Mr. Sonntag, Mr. De Boolat, Wm. Kettrell and lady, Geo. Wicks, Brokhols Cutting, Louis Linder.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6 26 | SUN SETS..... 5 51 | MOON RISES. 1 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 14 | Gov. Island.....2 44 | Hell Gate.. 4 58

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 1.

## Cleared.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Crow, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ships Ernestine, (Brem.,) Frinche, Bremen, Hennings & Gosling; Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Henry Buck, Nichols, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver; Schiller, (Brem.,) Salem, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.; Sophye, Smith, Cadiz, Bassett & Richmond; Ariel, (Br.,) Jackson, Cape Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Houston, Spates, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Ida M. Connett, McLellan, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Baron de Castine, Russell, Elizabethport, Metcalf, Duncan & Jenckes, (Br.,) Wilson, Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe, Jones & Leigh.

Schooners Red Fox, (Br.,) Riker, Vera Cruz, N. L. McCready & Co.; Maria Almeida, De Vay, Matanzas, N. E. Brigham; Sea Witch, Tyler, Washington, L. Kenny; J. Lincoln, Williams, Philadelphia, J. W. Mecker; Mary Parker, Bate, Cherrystone, E. E. Parker; D. G. Floyd, Rackett, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & son; James Butler, Lyon, York River, J. F. Campbell; Sarah Lewis, Haskell, Havana, W. F. Converse & Co.

## Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen Feb. 14, and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 264 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Ship Antares, Nelson and 180 seamen passengers, Feb. 24 and 25, in lat. 40 to 44, lon. 67, saw great quantities of field ice.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Acting Vol. Lieut. T. A. Harris, commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours.

U. S. steam transport Webster, (leaving Port Royal, and 36 hours from Fortress Monroe,) with 41 soldiers (veterans) of the 100th New-York Regt., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed, off Cape Fear, the steamship Arago, bound S., with a schr. in tow.

U. S. steam transport America. Shave, Key West 8 da., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Potomac, Knapp, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., 32 hours, with naval stores to Henry Hunt.

Steamer Felicon, Watson, Providence.

Ship J. F. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow Jan. 3, and Greenock 10th, with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Jan. 16, lat. 55 05, lon. 13 36, while lying to in a heavy gale from W. S. W., shipped a heavy sea, which stove the front of the cabin, after hatch-house, skylights, shifted cargo and did much other damage. Feb. 1, lat. 45 30, lon. 29 20, passed a quantity of barrels with red heads, and the painted words "Kerosene," *containing petroleum*. Feb. 3, lat. 47 20, lon. 27 46, sailed many miles through deals and square timber; also passed part of the side of a ship, some bulwarks painted stone color inside; seemed to have been but a short time in the water. Feb. 10, lat. 49 30, passed the keel, stern-post and flooring timbers attached, apparently belonging to a vessel of about 600 tons.

Ship Emil, (Hanov.,) Burmann, Rotterdam 39 da., with mdse. to Kuger Bros. Experienced heavy weather most of the passage. Jan. 16, lat. 49 30, lon. 20 30, saw a bark, with loss of foremast, and apparently other wise disabled; did not wish any assistance.

Ship North American, Cutting, Liverpool Jan. 12, with mdse. and 244 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 18, Christopher Fraser, native of Ireland, fell from the lower maintopsail-yard, and died from his injuries on the 20th. 31st, lat. 42 05, lon. 33 45, spoke steamer Teutonia. Has experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage. Has had two births and one death.

Ship Intrepid, (new, 1,076 tons,) Winsor, Bath 4 da., in ballast to D. S. Richardson.

Bark Ozarine, Pinkham, Palermo Jan. 7, passed the Rock 17th, with fruit to Peck & Church. Was 36 hours from the Capes of Delaware.

Bark August, (Brem.,) Wenke, Newcastle 40 da., with coal to H. & F. W. Myer.

Bark Clara Novello, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Hinston, Fez-Chico Oct. 16, Anjier Nov. 14, St. Helena Jan. 11, with teas to order.

Bark Persia, Jones, New-Orleans 20 da., with mdse. to master.—[Arr. Feb. 25.]

Brig Fairhaven, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Masters, St. Marcs 24 da., with logwood and mahogany to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. R. Seaman, (transport,) Potter, Hilton Head, S. C., 5 da., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Charles Anna, (of Massau,) Brancombe, Nassau 13 da., with cotton and tea to Wm. Carr. Had very heavy weather.

Schr. E. H. Elliot, Degroot, New-Haven, for Washington.

Schr. Franklin Randolph, Hadley, Norfolk 2 da., with wood to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Salmon, Washburn, Fresher, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. P. Williams, Simmons, Fall River.

Schr. T. B. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Young America, Potter, Newport.

Schr. E. H. Wilson, Mull, Eastside, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fanny Mose, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. J. Read, Rich, Bridgeport, with Sch.

Schr. Evergreen, Potter, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, E., with snow.

The steamer Varuna, reported in yesterday's papers, was an error.

## Below.

Ship George Barbour, Mauck, New-Orleans 16 da., with mdse. to J. & E. Smith & Co.

Ship J. M. Emerson, Patterson, Liverpool, to J. & E. Smith & Co.

Bark John Fyfe, Weaver, from New-Orleans to Thos. Dunham.

Bark Twilight, with loss of figure-head, forestaysail-mast and bowsprit.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis.

Bark Express, Bakes, from Port Royal.

Sark Spitfire, Capt. Herring.

## Sailed.

Feb. 28—Steamship Catawba.

Bark Matthew Vassar.

Brigs Lucy Douglass, Martha Sophia, Filbert, Buenaventure, Tidewater, Unison, Water Lily.

Schooners Raleigh, Sumasett, Mount Vista, Yorktown, J. Mansfield, James Baker.

## By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 1—Ar. ships Mayflower and Hurriet, from New-Orleans; barks Alice, Turton, from Sunderland; brig Rebel, St. Thomas, with part of the cargo of the ship Mary; schr. Lavalette, from Turks Island.

Sailed—Ship Alex. Marshall—ship, hence for Liverpool, Feb. 26; lat. 42 37, lon. 46 46.

A. E. Falk—Dutch bark, from Savanah for Amsterdam, 27 da. out, Jan. 4, lat. 34 27, lon. 74 01.

Balizas—Br. bark, from Mosse for Liverpool, 27 da. out, Dec. 21, lat. 39 30, lon. 37 24.

Corgenon—Br. ship, from Shanghai for Liverpool 94 da. out, Nov. 4, in Banca Straits.

Carlos—bark, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, Feb. 27, lat. 39 28, lon. 74 40.

Fairlight—Br. ship, from Shanghai for London, 98 da. out, Dec. 19, lat. 36 51, lon. 40 20.

Isis—Brem. bark, from Baltimore for Cadiz, Feb. 4, lat. 40 32, lon. 23 ——.

India—Swed. bark, from Shanghai for London, 99 da. out, Oct. 26, lat. 2 17, lon. 106 05.

Kentucky—brig, hence, arr. S., Feb. 26, the Highlands bearing W. 2 W., 25 miles.

Lucy Ann—brig, from Hampton Roads for ——, 4 da. out, with the Captain sick, Feb. 21, lat. 39 30, lon. 74 55.

Minden—Br. ship, from Manila for London, 30 da. out, Nov. 16, off Liverpool.

New-York—ship, bound W., Feb. 17, lat 41 35, lon. 34 05.

Peter Simson—Br. bark, from Singapore for London, 81 da. out, Dec. 1, lat. 29 05, lon. 72 37.

Prospero—Dutch bark, from Newcastle for Singapore, 105 da. out, Nov. 8, in Banca Straits.